

UPPER HOUSE RUNS SMOOTHLY

Senator White Gives Notice of a
Coming Court of Claims
Bill.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE Senate opened at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning and though one-half hour late in the commencement of the day's business it was more than atoned for in the refreshing manner in which the business of the day was transacted. Bills were read and resolutions were passed with but little of the usual dissension and with but two exceptions there was little debate.

The regular interpreter failed to put in his appearance at the proper time and upon motion of Achi, R. W. Boyd was appointed temporary interpreter.

Senator Kanuha, as chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported as follows:

We recommend an amendment to bill No. 27 as follows: In section 1, line 6, for the word "twenty" substitute "fifteen"; in section 1, line 7, for the word "twenty" substitute "fifteen". In all other respects we approve the bill.

The report was disposed of by laying it on the table and it will be taken up with the other bills.

A verbal report from the Molokai committee was made by Kalaauokalani, who said that the members had held a meeting and would probably meet with the joint committee from the House during the afternoon. The report from the Senate committee had been placed in the hands of the printer.

Senator White gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

1. An Act to create a Court of Claims to hear and determine all claims which may be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act for injury to or the loss of property, real, personal or mixed, caused by the Board of Health or any officer or officers or employee or employees of the Republic of Hawaii, whether with or without authority of law, either directly or indirectly, intentionally or accidentally, in connection with the suppression of the alleged bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in the Territory of Hawaii; and to provide for appointment of the officers of said court and the payment of the claims so heard and determined, the salaries of the officers of said court and the expenses thereof.

2. An Act relating to the appointment of bailiffs for certain courts in the Territory of Hawaii and defining the duties and powers of such and fixing the amount of their compensation, and providing for the payment of such compensation.

Senator Kanuha gave notice of his intention to introduce the following: "An act to protect laborers and their employers from extortion." The bill was passed for its first reading and was turned over to the printing committee.

Achi offered an amendment to rule 14, requiring committees to report on any matter referred to them within three days unless granted further time by the Senate. This proposition was opposed by Senator White and the argument was continued until the noon recess.

The afternoon session was opened by Senator Kalaauokalani, who moved for a suspension of the rules and asked that the bills be given their first reading, but his request was refused.

J. D. Paria offered a resolution fixing the pay of the clerk, assistant clerk and stenographer at \$10 per day, sergeant-at-arms \$5 per day and the messenger at \$3 per day. The salary of the chaplain was fixed at \$100 for the session.

Senator White moved to lay the resolution on the table and made the order of business today. Carried.

House bill 3, relating to certain matters pertaining to guardians and wards, was given its first reading before the Senate.

A bill from the lower House providing for three judges in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit aroused a great deal of discussion in the Senate and was eventually rejected upon a motion of Senator White by a vote of eight to six.

Senate bill No. 5, relating to the definition of the biennial fiscal period of the Territory of Hawaii, was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Senate bill No. 6, being an act to repeal sections 1617, 1618 and 1619 of the Penal Laws relating to forest roads, was referred to the committee on agriculture.

Senate bill No. 7, to amend section 85 of the Penal Laws relating to the concealment of the death of a newly born child, was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senate bill No. 8, to amend section 3 of the Penal Laws relating to crimes and misdemeanors, passed its first reading and was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senate bill No. 19, to repeal section 465 of the Penal Laws relating to importation of spirituous liquors, was referred to the committee on intemperance.

Senate bill No. 21, being an act to amend section 246 of the Penal Laws relating to criminal conduct of an officer in regard to prisoners in his custody, was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senate bill No. 22, to amend section 238 of the Penal Laws relating to trusts and monopolies, passed its second reading and was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senate bill No. 23, to amend section 215 of the Penal Laws relating to the illegal marking of live stock, was referred to the judiciary committee.

Adjournment was then taken until the usual hour this morning.

Sugar Vessels Arrive.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The brig W. A. Irwin, fifteen days from Honolulu, arrived yesterday with 9,045 bags of sugar. The same length of time was occupied by the schooner H. C. Wright, with sugar from Kahului, and thirty days were consumed by the barkentine Kala, in ballast, from Honolulu.

The brig Columbia has sailed with a general cargo for Mahukoua.

Mrs. E. F. Ward, mother of J. L. Ward and an old resident, died yesterday morning.

YESTERDAY'S GRIST OF IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE BILLS

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

FOLLOWING is the text of the most important measures introduced in the Legislature, beginning with that of the act to pension Liliuokalani.

One Thousand Dollars a Month for Liliuokalani.

Representative Keiki of Honolulu yesterday introduced the following bill in the House:

An Act to Appropriate Pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

Section 1. That the sum of \$12,000 per annum is hereby appropriated as pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani during her lifetime, and the Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, is hereby directed to pay the same out of the public Treasury in like manner with other salaries and appropriations, payable by the Territory of Hawaii.

Sec. 2. The said ex-Queen Liliuokalani shall be entitled to draw upon the public Treasury for the pension provided in the preceding section from and after the date of the passage of this Act.

Sec. 3. This Act takes effect from and after the date of publication.

Bill for Segregation of the Lepers at Molokai.

Representative Kanoho introduced the following bill in the House yesterday morning, relating to the segregation of the lepers, as follows:

Section 1. Whoever shall knowingly detain or harbor upon premises subject to his control, or shall in any manner conceal or secrete any leper with the intent that such person be not discovered by or delivered to the Board of Health or its agents; or who shall support or assist in supporting any such persons living in concealment, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof before any District Justice, be liable to a fine of not more than \$100.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of every police officer or deputy sheriff knowing of any leper within the district where he resides to report the same forthwith to the agent of the Board of Health.

Sec. 3. Any police officer or deputy sheriff who shall wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of section 2 of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction . . . shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$20, and shall be dismissed from office.

Sec. 4. That sections 1, 2 and 3 of chapter LXXXIV of the Session Laws of 1898, and being sections 996, 997 and 998 of the Penal Laws, are hereby repealed.

Dickey's Sweeping Bill for a Two Per Cent Income Tax.

If Representative Dickey's House Bill No. 23 goes into effect every person who draws a regular monthly or weekly salary will be subject to a 2 per cent tax upon any amount earned above \$1,000. The clerk who is in the habit of drawing \$100 a month, or \$3.20 per annum, will be subject to the imposition of the 2 per cent tax upon the \$20 above the specified \$1,000, amounting to \$4. He who draws a salary of \$2,400 a year must pay into the Government Treasury, according to Representative Dickey's wishes, a tax of \$48, and so on. Not only does the individual have his pockets touched by the Government under the provisions of the income tax bill, but every business, corporation, trade, profession, clerk in the Government employ, school teachers, and even the plumbers are subject to it.

The bill provides for the first levying of the tax on July 1 of the present year, as follows:

From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1901, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income, over and above \$1,000, derived by every person residing in the Territory of Hawaii from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory, and by every person residing without the Territory from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory, and by every servant or employee of the Territory, wherever residing, a tax of 2 per cent on the amount so derived during the year.

Mr. Dickey provides, however, that certain institutions shall not be included in his array of persons and things to be taxed, among them being companies, corporations or associations conducted solely for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, nor to insurance companies taxed on a percentage of the premiums under the authority of another Act.

In estimating the gains, profits and income of any person or corporation, it is provided there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the Territory of Hawaii or of municipalities hereafter created by the Territory, the principal and interest of which are to be levied by the Territory, exempt from all taxation, profits realized within the year preceding from sales of real estate, including leaseholds purchased within two years; dividends upon the stock of any corporation; the amount of all premiums on bonds, notes or coupons; the amount of sales of all movable property less the amount expended in the purchase or production of the same, and in the case of a person not including any part thereof consumed directly by him or his family; taxes and duties on personal property acquired by gift or inheritance, and all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatsoever.

In computing incomes, the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, trade, profession or occupation, or in managing any property, are to be deducted and also all interest paid by such person or corporation on existing indebtedness. All taxes and duties on personal property paid within the year are to be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person or corporation which has actually paid the same, whether such person or corporation be owner, tenant or mortgagor; also all losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from losses by fire not covered by insurance, or losses otherwise actually incurred.

No deduction is to be made for personal or family expenses. Only one deduction of \$1,000 is to be made from the aggregate annual income of all the members of one family composed of one or both parents and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; guardians are to be allowed to make a deduction in favor of each and every ward, except where two or more wards are included in one family, in which case the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed \$1,000.

Corporations are to make returns on their incomes between the 1st and 31st days of July of each year, showing gross receipts, expenditures, amounts paid on interest, amounts expended on permanent improvements, and the amount paid in salaries or compensation of more than \$500 to each person employed.

There is a penalty provided for false and wilful testimony, and those giving it will be guilty of perjury.

Other Measures of More or Less Interest and Value.

Representative Emmelhut's street-widening bill, which was introduced in the House last week, is as follows:

An Act to Amend Section 2 of Act 23 of the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii, Session of 1896.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii: That section 2 of Act 23 of the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, session of 1896, be amended by adding thereto the following words, to wit: Provided, however, that full compensation for any such injury, loss or damage may be recovered by the owner of any buildings or improvements made or constructed after the 25th day of May, 1901, within the said lines of any street the widening of which has not within that time been actually completed. So that the said section as amended shall read as follows:

Sec. 2. If, after the publication of this Act, any person or corporation shall make or construct any buildings or improvements of any kind within the lines of street widening as hereinafter set forth, such person or corporation and their respective representatives shall be without remedy at law or in equity for any injury, loss or damage that may be caused by the removal or destruction of such buildings or improvements, when such removal or destruction is required by the widening of such streets as aforesaid. Provided, however, that full compensation for any such injury, loss or damage may be recovered by the owner of any buildings or improvements made or constructed after the 25th day of May, 1901, within the said lines of any street the widening of which has not within that time been actually completed.

The bill providing for the management and control of the Government sewerage system, introduced by Representative Makalinal, is as follows:

An Act Providing for the Control and Management of the Government Sewerage System.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. The Superintendent of Public Works shall have the general charge of the sewerage system of Honolulu and other places within the Territory.

Sec. 2. He may establish the rates to be paid for connecting with and using sewers and may charge such rates whenever it may be necessary. A notice of such charges being duly advertised not less than once a week for at least four weeks in the Hawaiian and English languages, in two or more newspapers published in Honolulu.

Sec. 3. Applications for a permanent sewer connection with any Government sewer system shall be in writing and signed by applicant. Such application shall be upon printed forms to be supplied by the Superintendent of Public Works. It shall be in duplicate and in addition to the application may be made in writing with the terms and conditions upon which sewer connection may be made, and shall be furnished with a duplicate of his application and shall be entitled to the sewer connection as specified in this application. Sewer rates shall be payable half yearly in advance, on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works.

Sec. 4. The Superintendent of Public Works shall, at least ten days before such sewer rates may be payable, notify all persons then holding sewer privileges as aforesaid, by advertisement in one or more newspapers, that such rates are payable on the first day of January or July, as the case may be, next following such notice.

Sec. 5. If such rate shall remain unpaid for fifteen days after it is due, then in addition to the regular rate shall be charged to and become due from the person holding such privilege; and the Superintendent of Public Works may forthwith, without notice, shut off the sewer connection, charging the expense for so doing to the person holding such permit.

Sec. 6. In addition to the notice heretofore required to be given by the Superintendent of Public Works he shall also, on or before the 1st day of July and January in each year, mail to the ratepayer a notice that such rate is due, and the amount thereof.

Sec. 7. The Superintendent of Public Works may, from time to time, make and revise reasonable rules and regulations for the maintenance and use of the Government sewer system.

Sec. 8. Any person connecting with the sewer main without first obtaining a permit as provided for in section 3 of this Act, or who shall wilfully break, dig up, destroy or injure any sewer pipe or main for conducting sewage, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 or by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding one month.

Sec. 9. The Superintendent of Public Works shall appoint some capable person to be superintendent of sewers, whose duty it shall be to keep the conduits or pipes for the conveyance of sewage in good and safe order, and shall perform such other duties in connection therewith as the Superintendent of Public Works may prescribe.

Sec. 10. The Superintendent of Sewers shall receive, for his services such salary as may be fixed by the Legislature.

Sec. 11. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

The bill now before the House providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, introduced by Representative Naikina, contemplates the early breaking up of the Territory into counties.

(Continued on Page 8.)

FOOLISH FLINGS AT DOLE PEOPLE

House Members Would Instruct
Department Heads How to
Manage Affairs.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

BUSINESS in the Lower House of the Legislature unfolded slowly yesterday morning. The long siege of the previous day seemed to have tired the solons, and they struggled in one by one during the reading of the minutes. The qui vive spirit of Monday was entirely lacking during the first hour, but Makakau and Iliou soon put ginger into the proceedings.

Keiki started the ball rolling by introducing a bill of which he had given previous notice, entitled An Act to appropriate a Pension for Liliuokalani. The bill passed its first reading by title.

A resolution was presented by Kalaauokalani to appropriate the sum of \$12,000 to be expended on bridges and roads in Kala District, Maui.

The author moved to have the bill referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Beckley moved to have the resolution tabled to be considered in connection with the appropriation bill. Kalaauokalani said there was immediate need for the funds. The roads were bad in the district and not of sufficient width to entangle general traffic. Beckley moved from his first position, and secured the adoption of the author's resolution. Robertson said the resolution was out of order. The resolution read "is hereby appropriated." The House could not appropriate money by resolution. The House would have to be in session in the appropriation bill, if at all.

Dickey said this was merely a technicality. The form might be poor, and this could be corrected by the committee. Makakau contended that the resolution was out of order, as no one had seconded the motion to adopt it. Dickey asked if under the rules resolutions had to be seconded. Makakau promptly called his attention to the last House rule.

Speaker said that rule 4 showed how to introduce a resolution. Makakau said the resolution was seconded but Makakau had probably failed to adjust his ears so as to hear all that was said. He suggested that the resolution be withdrawn and re-written. Makakau wanted the resolution referred to the Committee on Finance. Makakau returned to the fray with fire in his eye. This time he was of the opinion the resolution should go to the Public Lands Committee. Upon vote, the resolution was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Mahoe introduced a bill of which he had already given notice, entitled An Act to Repeal Chapter 26 of the Civil Laws of 1897, Prohibiting Gaming and Gambling. The bill passed first reading.

Kanoho introduced a bill of which he had already given notice, entitled An Act Relating to the Segregation of Lepers. The bill passed first reading by title.

Mahoe introduced a resolution relative to the District of Wailuku, which in the parlance of the House, was a "sinker" of a request for funds. It read as follows:

Whereas, the district has grown in magnitude in the last two years and is increasing in new industries, and has become second to Honolulu in point of importance; and

Resolved, That the sum of \$35,490 be used in the appropriation bill for roads and bridges of the District of Wailuku.

Ewaliko moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, which was done.

Dickey offered a long resolution which was similar to one introduced a week ago. Beckley called a halt.

"I believe we are going over the same thing twice," he said.

Dickey calmly replied that he believed that was true, and he hastily withdrew the resolution when he heard that a similar resolution was already before the House.

Gillilan introduced a resolution against the issuance of further liquor licenses to the Governor's Council, and did it with the air of a tragedian.

Beckley asked Gillilan to make an amendment by striking out the words, "Governor's Council."

"We are not called upon to recognize an illegal body," said he firmly. "We cannot recognize such a body which has no real existence."

Gillilan retorted by saying "I read 'Governor's Council' and not 'Governor's body'." He meant the body attended by heads of Territorial departments. In the latter part of the resolution, however, "Governor's Council" was the phrase used.

"That's a mistake," said Gillilan sadly.

House introduced a foolish resolution regarding altered variations of heads of the departments of the Territory, which passed the dignity of the House. As passed it read as follows:

Resolved, That it has been the custom to allow Government officials two months' vacation with salary every year without any authority of law; be it

Resolved, That the Auditor General be requested to furnish us forthwith a list of the names of these beneficiaries and where he got his authority and law governing the same.

Naikina gave notice of a bill which he intends to introduce, entitled An Act to Prohibit the Territorial Government From Owning, Laying or Constructing Highways, Roads or Public Highways on Property Owned by One or More Persons Without First Obtaining the Consent of the Owners Thereof.

Emmelhut gave notice of a bill he intends to introduce, entitled An Act to Provide for the Initiative and Referendum. The object of the bill is to provide for information from the electorate as to legislation desired, and for final ratification of any legislation by popular vote.

Dickey at this juncture wanted to know what had become of the rules which were to be printed.

Frederick said he did not know yet whether the House wanted them printed in book or pamphlet form. Makakau said he believed the House rules were ready, but as the Committee had to act in conjunction with the Senate Committee, he was again "at sea" as to who should do the printing.

He asked the House to adjourn for a moment, but nothing had been done. Dickey moved to have them printed in pamphlet form. Frederick, of the Printing Committee, thought the rules of the Senate and House ought to be printed in the same book. Dickey withdrew his motion.

Gillilan looked up again with his "Governor's conference" resolution, and for a prohibition of further issuance of liquor licenses by the Territorial Government. Makakau asked that the resolution be reported if the resolution

(Continued on Page 8.)

Gives New Life Strengthens the Nerves.

When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible depression; and there is no ambition to work. But there is a way whereby you may again be strong and vigorous. Mr. Charles Richardson, of 37 Howick Street, Launceston, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and the following letter:



"Once my arms were covered with sores that were worse than boils. They were deep, rooted in the flesh and caused great suffering. My blood was in an awful condition. At another time I had a severe attack of influenza. I could neither eat, sleep, nor work, and I never expected to recover."

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cured me from both of these violent attacks. The first time it took all impurities out of my system, and the last time it built me up and gave me new life. Now I am strong, work hard, and sleep well."

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AMERICA AND CUBA.

The Former Will Hold the Right to
Laid Intervention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate's Foreign Relations Committee have agreed to the amendment in the Army bill authorizing President McKinley to hand over Cuba to the Cubans as soon as a Government is established under considerations defining the relations of the United States recognizing America's right to intervene in the preservation of Cuba's independence and the maintenance of good government.

Charges Against Missionary.

SYDNEY, Feb. 25.—The Wesleyan Conference Mission report, referring to the charges against the Rev. Slade of Fiji, that he had been carrying on a political agitation in favor of federation with New Zealand, states that the Board of Missions has passed a resolution that they cannot see their way clear to comply with the request made by the Governor of Fiji to remove Mr. Slade. They await further information concerning the charges before taking further steps.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Indicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Indicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

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